

## The Marble Hill Press.

Hill & Chandler, Publishers.

MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Bats measuring nearly five feet from tip to tip of their wings have been found in a cave near Tampa, in East Africa.

Mme. du Barry's hotel in the Avenue de Paris, at Versailles, is about to be sold. Louis XVIII turned the palace into stables for many years past it has been disused.

India is rapidly becoming an important factor in the coal market. The output last year was nearly 40 per cent in excess of that of the year before, and a still further increase will be seen this year. Exports of coal from India have already begun. The coal is found over wide areas.

Over 50,000 acres of unoccupied lands in Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas were disposed of during one week recently, the largest amount in any one week in the history of the land department. The majority of sales were to Dunkards, who attended the conference of that sect at Lincoln, Neb. Large numbers were induced to give up their Eastern homes—most of them in Pennsylvania—and settle in the West.

A national fencing competition has just taken place at Bologna, and the championship was won by Signor Attilio Monferro. This "maître d'armes" is only twelve years old. He fought the most celebrated Italian fencers and beat them all. He used to be the fencing room assistant of the celebrated fencer Sartori, and he has now succeeded in vanquishing his former employer and many other past masters of the art.

The Zion Lutheran congregation at Lancaster recently made its annual payment of one red rose to the descendants of Baron Steigel, who over a century ago donated the land on which the church stands. The anniversary proceedings, which are known in the West as the "rose" were taken part in this year by thousands of people, each of them bearing a red rose. Miss Annie Boyer of Pittsburgh represented the heirs of Baron Steigel and accepted the rose from the congregation.

More people over 100 years old are found in mid climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146; in Ireland, 578; and in Scotland, 44. Sweden has 10, and Norway 23; Belgium 5; Denmark, 2; Switzerland, none. Spain, with a population of 15,000,000, has 47 persons over 100 years old. Of the 2,370,000 inhabitants of Serbia, 975 have passed the century mark.

The submarine Nautilus, conveyed by the sea-going torpedo boat Zouave, has returned to Cherbourg from a series of deep-sea trials. These trials extended over a period of fifty hours, and were eminently satisfactory. Rough weather caused great inconvenience to the torpedo boat, but the Nautilus sank out of view in perfect security. Five times she torpedoed the Zouave, and on her return to port it was found that she still had a sufficient supply of oil on board for twelve hours' consumption, although she had steamed from Cherbourg to St. Lo and back.

The statue of the late Empress Elizabeth recently unveiled at Godollo Castle, a seat of Emperor Francis Joseph, near Budapest, is a bronze figure of more than life size on a high pedestal in Gothic style. She is represented in a walking costume, such as she most frequently wore at Godollo. In one hand a sunshade, in the other a few wild flowers, and she appears to be resting after one of her long excursions. Her head is crowned only with rich plaits of hair. The figure is the work of the Hungarian sculptor Roma, and stands in a part of the park most frequented by the empress.

It is hard to realize that the boot-black is an invention of the last half-century, yet he is now celebrating in London the fiftieth anniversary of his appearance. He came upon the scene in 1851, the year of the great exhibition in London, the first of the "world's fairs." The city was full of visitors from all parts of the world, and the problem of the street Arab was a serious one. Mr. Macgregor of the famous Rob Roy canoe suggested that the boys be organized into a great boot-black brigade, and he himself made the first for holding the "kit," the model of those still in use. Idlers jeered the boys at first, and sometimes stoned them, but the public found their service so convenient that the trade was profitable. It has prospered ever since, and is now, if not one of the learned professions, at least one with a history.

A Baltimore man, convicted on a charge of "having wilfully neglected to supply a dumb animal—a horse—with the necessities of life," and sentenced to pay the costs, told the judge that he might have the horse for the fine, but the magistrate insisted upon getting the money, \$1.45.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here are the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of king and emperors in mausoleums.

At Kawakawa, a tiny spring near Ika, in the province of Jostu, Japan, the bathers stay in the water a month with a stone in their laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep; and the caretaker of this establishment, who is a hale old man of 80, is in the habit of remaining in the bath during the whole winter.

According to statistics published by the Northern Railway Company of France they carried to the exposition of last year 206,338 passengers from England, as against 227,662 in 1882.

Marie Joana Kersabo, whose death on the island of Orolx in France, at the age of 72, has been reported, had the distinction of being the only woman sea captain in the world. She went to sea with her father when she was 15 years old, and after his death she captained three boats, and received several medals and money rewards for heroism on the water.

An odd case of paradoxical monomania comes from Missouri. The most prominent family in the town of Prosperity is named Poor.

# THE WHITE BOXERS.



The Chicago newspapers and the Chicago public have become greatly excited over the mysterious society known as the White Boxers. This organization (in its secret councils) has begun a war of conquest against the dark races, using the "hundred Chinese" as an object of peril to the Caucasians. In their meetings the "Boxers" wear gowns and masks. Their organization came about as a result of the publication of William Roe's "Boxer Book." This book first saw the light in Chicago and was freely distributed among people of advanced thought. It dem-



PROFESSOR FINSTERBACH AND A BOXER CHIEF.

onstrated to the satisfaction of the author the fact that as much as the darker races of mankind are inferior to the whites, the Mongolians and Africans will in time rule the earth, with the whites as slaves. It is shown that the darker races already form by far the most numerous division of the human family. It therefore advises the whites to follow up the Biblical injunction to "increase and multiply," that the ratio of increase in population over the darker races may ward off the peril.

## Silent Multi-Millionaires.

The reticence of the multi-millionaires is provoking. Several of them, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan among the number, lately returned from Europe. They had been on the ocean in close communion for the better part of a week. They must have spent most of their time in discussing grave affairs of business, but as statesmen of the same party, if thrown together on a steamer, would have discussed great matters of state and would have outlined a political policy for the coming season. The "community of interest" men who were together on the Deutschland must have outlined their fall campaign. What it is they will not say, but the people would like to know. Statesmen are not always tactful. They are often willing to take the public into their confidence. It enables them to get along better than if they were resolutely silent about their plans. Often they throw out hints of what they intend to do, and if they find a cold response they change their tactics and escape making a blunder. It would not be a bad idea if the financial and industrial potentates of today were to try this practice occasionally and put out feelers to find whether the community will take kindly to some grand scheme they have in mind. If the men of high finance and consolidated industry are to continue to play the important part they have been playing of late they ought to reign like constitutional rulers and be a little less reserved. They should be as accessible as senators, cabinet officers, and presidents, and occasionally they should be communicative. If they have in mind further invasions and subjugations of European industries the people will be pleased to know it. If they are planning to combine more railroads and consolidate more industries, or if they have decided that the Dingley tariff schedules can with safety be reduced or reciprocity treaties ratified, they should give the public a preparatory hint.—Chicago Tribune.

## Grant's Boyhood Sweetheart



Mrs. Lucinda Power

Georgetown, O., Correspondence.—Mrs. Lucinda Power, who died here recently, is said to have been one of General Grant's boyhood sweethearts. When Grant was elected President he made Mrs. Power postmistress of Georgetown, giving color to the romantic tale. Mrs. Power was the second daughter of Dr. George R. and Jane Bailey, who were the nearest neighbors of the Grant family while residents of Georgetown. It was the failure of

## Historic Hotel to be Torn Down.



The furniture and fixtures of the last week without reserve preparatory Bates House at Indianapolis were sold to the destruction of the historic old building, which will now be removed to make way for a modern hotel. The old Bates will be wiped out, wholly, even to its name. For fifty years the Bates was the most noted hotel in Indiana, and for a long time it has been one of the most famous hotels in the country. The house was built in 1822 by Harvey Bates, Sr., in whose honor it was named. Its first cost was \$100,000, a goodly sum for an investment of this kind in a small western town. A few years later improvements and additions to the cost of \$75,000 were made. Under its various ownerships the hotel entertained many eminent men. Lincoln stopped there before the civil war, President Johnson spoke from its balcony, Stephen A. Douglas was a guest within its walls, and the noted Indiana statesman at one time or another. Another national event in which the Bates figured was the funeral of the late Vice President Hendricks, and to whose obsequies eminent men came from all parts of the country.

## People and Events

### President of Chile.

Don Jorjano Riesco, at the election in Chile on Tuesday last, received a majority for president, was supported by most of the liberals and radicals and by part of the Conservative party. He is a relative of the retiring president, Senor Balmaceda. Don Pedro Montt, Riesco's opponent, was supported by a majority of the conservative, or clerical, and by part of the liberal party. Both Senor Riesco



PRESIDENT RIESCO.

and Senor Montt are moderate liberals.

### Japan's Rapid Rise.

The assimilation of Hoshi Toru, the chief of the liberals at Tokyo, is now said to be traceable to the organization known as "Soshi," consisting of turbulent patriots who have before now been the Japanese government much cause for anxiety. In accordance with the general topsy-turvydom of the country, the "Soshi," instead of being revolutionaries, are ultra-conservatives, who have bitterly opposed foreign innovations. With a logic which has commended itself to Europeans and Americans living in Japan, they have solemnly offered the "confession" as the foreigner is popularly known in Japan, actual physical violence, confining their attention to their own countrymen. This is not the first time that assassination has played a part in their propaganda.

This year, by the way, marks a memorable anniversary in the history of Japan. Incredible as it may appear, only thirty years have passed since the empire of the mikado emerged from the system of feudalism which had existed for centuries, and which in its broad principles was not unlike the ancient baronial institutions of Europe. In 1871 the daimyos were abolished and prefectures established in their stead. Almost simultaneously—for events moved very quickly—the disestablishment of Buddhism began and a mint was opened at Osaka. This following year the first line of railway was laid, conscription was introduced and an edict issued prohibiting nudity in cities.

### To Christen the Strait.

Isabel Truxton, a religious beauty of Norfolk, Va., is to christen the torpedo boat named after her illustrious ancestor, Commodore Thomas Truxton (born 1775, died 1822), who was voted



ISABEL TRUXTON, a gold medal by Congress. Her father, the late William Thibault Truxton, U. S. N., was the grandson of the commodore.

### Not Keeping Appointments.

Carelessness in keeping appointments is one of the evils of the age. Time was when it was considered a point of honor to be exact in such matters, and the person who did not fulfill his promises was not regarded as fit to do business with. Most men today will promise anything, and at the moment have no thought of meeting an engagement unless it is to their own interest to do so. Punctual men, honorable men, faithful to every trust, spend a large part of their time waiting for irresponsible laggards who either arrive not at all, or if they do arrive are half an hour late and full of lame excuses. These men are robbers, stealing the time of others in accommodating themselves.

J. W. Bell, member of the Canadian lower house of parliament, suffered a paralytic stroke on July 1, and is now at death's door. He was elected to a seat in parliament from Addington in 1882, and with the exception of the term of 1891-'6 has served ever since. He is considered one of the most energetic and popular members of the commons.

The Countess of Stafford retired from society entirely on the death of Queen Victoria, but will resume lavish entertainments as soon as the period of mourning is over. Her ladyship, previous to marrying a title, was the enormously rich widow of Samuel Colgate, a soap manufacturer of New York. The earl was killed by a train in England and his estate went to a brother, the countess having meantime expended a large amount of money in rehabilitating the Stafford family mansions.

The late Senator Villeneuve of Montreal bequeathed \$25,000 to Laval University for the founding and endowment of a chair to be known as the Villeneuve chair.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of the ship 15 per cent.

## News and Views

### Indian Ties Infraction.

A decidedly interesting situation is developing in Oklahoma, where the United States federal government has been planning to throw open for settlement the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians on Aug. 9. As has happened heretofore when Indian lands were opened for settlement, the "boomers" in large numbers have lined up along the border of the territory. Some of them, in their anxiety lest they be unfortunate in the distribution, have crossed the line, in spite of all restrictions, claiming that claims which seem desirable and preparing to settle and hold them by force. To obviate this, the federal officials have arranged a novel plan of drawing lots; the man drawing the first number receiving the right to take his pick, the one drawing the next number securing second choice and so on.

As there are only 13,473 homestead claims, it was certain that many of the boomers must be disappointed and the prospects for an open clash were bright. Now, however, a new and wholly unexpected complication appears in the shape of a protest from poor Lo himself. The humble red man, in the person of one Lone Wolf, through his attorneys, propose to plead in the courts that under the constitution "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and that therefore the taking of the Indian's land is unconstitutional. Whether or not Lo is a "person" is for the courts to decide. Certainly he has not always been treated as such, but his present attitude of resistance indicates that he may have been undergoing a process of evolution which is turning him into one.

### Death of John Fiske.

A popular writer undoubtedly would have given John Fiske the foremost place. His sudden death now



JOHN FISKE.

place among living American historians has been steadily as each succeeding year added a new link to the elaborate series of American histories which he had planned and partially completed. He was a man of the portions completed are still sufficient to give him a permanent place by the side of Parkman, whose success in many respects he was. In artistic beauty of diction he was not Parkman's equal, but in breadth of knowledge, of sympathy, and of outlook he had no superior among all the historians the nation has produced. Professor Fiske was familiarizing Americans with the history of their country from the date of its discovery. He had the faculty of infusing interest into the driest periods. His historical knowledge was encyclopedic, yet with his great powers of memory he also had a rare judgment that enabled him to tell the interesting things and leave out the rest. He wrote history as a good novelist writes stories. While his work was not always free from error, it was in the main remarkably reliable. He did not aim at the brilliancy of Macaulay or Froude, but he was more just and more accurate. He did not describe the manners, customs, and conditions of the people as Macaulay does, for the longer period of time he covered would not allow of it. His tolerant spirit, his kindly but judicial attitude, and his clear and natural English make his books delightful reading.

### When Extremes Meet.

Extremes met at the recent conferring of degrees at the University of Melbourne. The duke of Cornwall and York received his D. C. L. and an engine driver in the employ of the Victorian railway department, James Horatio O'Connell, took the degrees of master of arts and bachelor of science. O'Connell is a towering Irish-Australian giant, and he gained these academic distinctions by his own unaided efforts, by constant study in his leisure hours, indomitable pluck and perseverance.

### After Long Service.

T. S. Gold of Cornwall, Conn., has resigned as secretary of the Connecticut state board of agriculture after a continuous service of thirty-four years. Mr. Gold has been the chief of the bureau of fruit, thereby challenging the old saying that "doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless He never did."

In the daily war for supremacy now waged in Paris between the police and the motormen the former are constantly devising fresh methods for catching the latter in the act of furious driving. The authorities have just made a new move by investing in a large stock of high-priced chronometers. Special policemen have been provided with these instruments and sent to the Bois de Boulogne to watch offending automobiles. The policeman takes up his stand on a given spot, the distance from which to another point in view has previously been accurately measured. When a motorman passes the first place the policeman times him during his progress to the second, and when he reaches the latter invariably finds him for furious driving. In nine cases out of ten the automobilist can only plead guilty when confronted by the unimpeachable evidence of his time taken on a first-class chronometer.

King Edward VII has accepted from Scott Moncrieff, M. P., a number of American bronze statues, taken to England in a wild state. They will be housed at Sandringham.

## Current Topics

### French Canadian Aid Britain.

Edouard Girouard has left South Africa, and is now in England for rest and change. He is one of Kitchener's "young men," and has had charge of all the South African railway during Kitchener's campaign. He is a French-Canadian, and accompanied Lord Kitchener to the Sudan in the '90s as a subaltern in the Engineers. He is now a colonel and a M. C. M. G.



EDOUARD GIROUARD.

so his advancement has been almost as rapid as that of his chief.

### A Fossil Mine.

The state of Wyoming is a geological wonderland, for geologically speaking, it is the newest land on the continent. There are very rich fossil deposits in the state, the remains varying in age from little invertebrates to the giant dinosaurs. In the richest portion there has been established a fossil quarry, situated in the extreme southwestern part of Wyoming, near the town of Kemmerer, at the summit of a mountain 8,200 feet above the sea level. The geological formation is known as the "Green River Tertiary." The shale here is laminated and carboniferous and some streaks are bituminous, carrying paraffin and oil in large quantities.

The quarry is worked exclusively by hand and there are no blasting operations. The shale is split into slabs, broken with sledge hammers and thrown over the bank by hand. From the top of the quarry to the "floor," a few feet below, the shale contains fossils. When the slabs containing the specimens are cut and taken out they are very moist and are dried out to about a third of their original weight before the cleaning process begins. It is difficult to clean the fossils when the shale is too dry, for it requires the utmost skill and care to clean the more delicate specimens. Knives and saws made especially for the purpose are used.

A hut or cabin is situated at the foot of the mountain, more than a mile from the quarry, and the workmen bring the slabs to this place to prepare them. The specimens when they are properly cleaned are exceedingly beautiful, the fishes with all their bones outlined being especially interesting. The ocean river fishes are considered the finest specimens of fossil fishes.

### A Princess' Carrier.

The first-born of the king and queen of Italy will take her outings in an



YOLANDA'S PERAMBULATOR.

English perambulator. The baby princess Yolanda is not to be wheeled through the parks of the imperial castles in an old-fashioned baby carriage, but in what is known as an imperial canoe pattern, mounted on cee springs and proof against jolting and anything that may jar the good nature of the royal infant.

Princess Yolanda's perambulator was made by a London manufacturer. Its entire framework, including the wheels, is silver-plated. The body of the little vehicle is painted a pure white and the interior is lined with a rich white satin, with an elaborate awning of white corded silk, with lace to protect the precious occupant from the Italian sun.

The Empress of Japan is just about a year older than the emperor, although she seems younger. She is rather fine looking from a Japanese standpoint, being short and plump. She now dresses in European style, although when first married she wore Japanese clothes and blacked her teeth, as did all good Japanese wives thirty years ago. Today her teeth are as white as those of any American beauty and her clothes are of the latest Paris fashion.

The Marquis of Ripon, who recently celebrated his golden wedding, has been a dairymaid for years. In and about the picturesque town of Ripon, Yorkshire, may be seen milk wags bearing his formal title. "The most noble Marquis of Ripon." He also has a milk store in London, where country dairy products are sold.

Chairman Burton and eleven members of the river and harbor committee, after their return from Alaska, expect to visit the "inland empire." They will inspect the Columbia and Snake rivers from Portland, Ore., to Lewiston, Idaho.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, it is reported, will shortly become engaged to Princess Julia, a younger daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, and sister of the Queen of Italy. The matchmaker to the case is said to be the czar himself.

The old court house in Williamsburg, Va., where Patrick Henry made his famous speech on the stamp act, is still in existence. It is used for judicial purposes and every Saturday morning petty offenders are tried there.

## The Weekly Panorama.

### The Lorillard Family.

Pierre Lorillard was born in 1833. As the oldest son of Peter Lorillard, he inherited a fortune of a million dollars. Pierre bought out his brothers and sisters in the great tobacco works in Jersey City, and built up a colossal fortune. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and horse-owner. He built Tuxedo. Then he bought Ochs Point, at Newport, and built the Breakers, now the property of the widow of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. His Rancocas stud at Loxstown, N. J., his 1,600 acres



THE LATE PIERRE LORILLARD.

of highly picturesque land and is among the most thoroughly equipped stock farms in America. In about eighteen years during its early history, Mr. Lorillard expended \$1,000,000 on the estate, his income then amounting to \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Lorillard was the first American to own a derby winner, the famous racemare. Later he followed up the victory by landing the St. Leger.

An estrangement between husband and wife took place several years ago. Mrs. Lorillard was the beautiful Emily Taylor, the daughter of a clergyman. Three children were born—Pierre, Jr., who married Miss Caroline Hamilton; Emily, who became Mrs. William Kent; and Maud, now Mrs. Taylor. The son and daughter were all grown when the differences between the parents arose. They never became reconciled. The dispatch telling of his death at the Fifth Avenue Hotel said:

"Three hours before his death Mr. Lorillard lay in a semi-comatose condition and thus died. At brief intervals he regained consciousness and recognized the members of his family. From one who had been unceasingly at Mr. Lorillard's bedside since his arrival from Europe on the steamer, Deutschland it was learned that Mr. Lorillard realized that his days were numbered when he was carried to his apartments. This man said: 'The joy of seeing his children was a tonic to Mr. Lorillard. It served to prolong his life. He realized that he had not



THE WIDOW LORILLARD.

many days to live, but he fought against the inevitable manfully."

"Mrs. Lorillard was not at her husband's death-bed."

Pierre Lorillard leaves a fortune of \$7,000,000 to be divided among his children.

**Pure Water and Thorough Drainage.**  
The most serious problem confronting the centers of population is that of a pure water supply and sanitary drainage. New York city finds that even usable water can no longer be obtained from surface sources in the valleys of near-by mountains. Other cities drawing supplies from running streams meet a similar difficulty.

The Croton watershed has many springs in the mountain sides which supply the creeks and larger streams. The most of the water going into the aqueducts, however, comes from the surface. In dry times New York feels a water famine. With copious rains the famine ceases. The increased flow is the washing of the hillsides, contaminated with decaying vegetation or animal filth. New York is looking elsewhere for water. The same difficulty confronts Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the cities supplied with water from rivers flowing toward the ocean.

### Jacob the Magnificent.

Jacob S. Rogers' great bequest of \$8,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art will renew the astonishment of foreigners over the country that riches are doing for this country. It should be held valid if it would enable the institution to vie ultimately with some of the most famous galleries of all time, and it is probably safe to set it down as unprecedented in its amount. Having regard for the cash alone, Jacob certainly has a claim, the Lorenzo, to the title of the magnificent.

A public subscription has been opened in Paris to buy Napoleon's dejected queen of Madagascar, a black satin gown because her allowance from the French government is said to be too small to repay her to buy it herself.